STREET THE THE THE WEDNISHED AND THE STREET

MODERN HOTEL KERPING.

Superior Court-Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

FASHIONABLE HOTELS IN THE METROPOLIS—COSTLY
FURNITURE—A SCRAMBLE AMONG THE MORTGAGES.

art, William H. Burrows, Francis Warden, John P. King, Henry Brewster, Randolph W. Townsend, Parson. Rose, James R. Whiling, Cornelius Baker, Henry Bakers Hiram Cranston, and John Orser, Sherif of the City and County of New York.—H. F. Clark and C. Rapallo for plain-

County of New Fork.—H. F. Clark and C. Rapalio for plain-tiff. Lucien Birdseye for defendants Baker; H. Hilton and Judge Beardsley for Stewart, et al., D. D. Field for de-fendants Townsend and Judson; Brown, Hall and Van-derpoel for the Sheriff. HOFFMAN, Justice.—First, the question of the most prac-tical importance in this case is, whether the omission of the several mortgagees to take possession under their mort-gages, renders their securities invalid as against the degages, renders their securities invalid as again. The pro-lendants, the Stewarts, the judgment creditors. perty comprised in the mortgages was the furniture in the Brevoort House, occupied by the defendant, Judson. He had a lease of the house. It does not appear how long a period was unexpired, but it ran to May, 1855, at special period was unexpliced, but it can to May, 1856, at special special poles, whose eight of present set to except the a companie, at a stated price, whose eight of possessed to convey the contract of t any rate. A considerable number of the rooms were rent-ed to occupants, at a stated price, whose right of posses-sion was fixed by the rag or enems, and some of them, it is stated, extended to the lat of Na., The property con-

dismissed. It does not follow from these authorities that the judgment ereditor or the mortgage could not set up usury as a defence, when the holder sought to enforce his security. Several judges have, however, supposed that these cases go to that extent. But another and very limportant class of cases affects the present question. I hink I am warranted in saying that the rule now is, that a mere grantee of an equity of redemption, (that is, ander a conveyance recognizing a mortgage, or where it is shown that a mere grantey of redemption was intended to be transferred), cannot set up usury in its an electrostic of the transferred, cannot set up usury in its an electrostic of the case in which the more vance is made expressly subject to a mortgage. The leading authorities are Schufeltt Schuffler, Paige, 18d; Schermerhen vs. the American Insurance Co., 14 Barbour, 19d; Cole vs. Savage, 10 Paige; De Wolf vs. Johnson, 10 Wheaton, 207, may also be referred to. The principle upon which these cases rest appears to be this:—that the borrower may always gay or affirm the neutrons demand. He transfers the property, recognizing and affirming the mortgage, and declining to transfer his right to imposal hit. It is, then, the intention of the transfer which prevents the acquisition of the right by the grantee. That intention is clearly proven by words in the instrument declaring the grant subject to the mortgage, or, (which is a stronger case.) where the grantee assumes to pay it. But still this is but writtener, though of a high nature. That proof may be given of a sale having been made, expressly stating in written terms that mortgage are liens upon the property, is shown, I think, by Wells vs. Chapman, although the question these may well be treated as a subordinate one. Whether me appear to the timent of a right subject to the mortgage in think his testimony adminishly to have a large of the property of a raile of evidence does not come up to this. But I think the actual hoformation given a making comparison of the proper

lien upon goods impeach a previous mortgage for usury? This point has not I believe ever been determined affirmatively, and certainly it furnishes a reason for looking upon the application to smend as a direct attempt on the part of these defendants to set aside the instrument. As to the fact of usury itself, the case is not clear. The dobt owing to Stater at the time of the agreement to allow him \$2,000 a year for his services was about \$10,000. The interest would be \$700. It must be shown that the amount allowed was accrossly disproportionate to the upon the application to amend as a direct streamy on the part of these defendants to set aside the instrument. As to the fact of usury itself, the case is not clear. The debt owing to Slater at the time of the agreement to allow him \$2,500 a year for his services was about \$10,000. The interest would be \$700. It must be shown that the amount allowed was so grossly disproportionate to the value of the services as to compol the conviction that it was a cover. The terms of the contract are merely to allow the amount for services as the owner of the money. The question may be simply stated thus, whether \$1,500 was such a great disproportion. In several cases in the Southern States it has been held that if upon a loan, thuse of the services of a slave are given in lieu of interest, and the value greatly exceeds the legal interest, the contract is usurfons. (Heard vs. Heirall, 2 Stev. & Porter, 332. Richards vs. Brown, 3 Bibb. 207. Galloway vs. Logan, 4 Loute, R S. 107.) If it is plain that no one would have given the compensation of \$1,500 a year for the services of the plaintiff rendered under the particular circumstances proven, the usury would be made out. That fact is far from being clearly established by the evidence in this case. There remains one other point to be considered, which is the question of costs. The plaintiff has brought an action which I am bound to consider was for the benefit of all the parties. In the result, he will get perhaps a third of his claim. In England, in a similar case, he would get his costs. The lending authorities are Bennet vs. Goring, Molley 330; White vs. The Bishop of Peterborough, I Jacobs, 402; Young vs. Everest, I Ruf. & Myl. 226; Rowkand vs. Tucker, Ibid. 635; Larkins vs.-Partin, 2 M. & Keen 320; Baker vs. Wardle, Ibid 838; Loomes vs. Stoched, S. & Still, 488; Eyn vs. Baldwin, I Molley, 539; Brace vs. The Duchess of Mariborough, Mosely, 60; Pootal vs. Spicer, 4 Simons, 610. I am warranted in saying that the decision of Sir John Leach, that where a simple contract creditor

freely crificiang erroneous or laise doctrines, endeavor to came, not to excite, high party feeling on other subjects less vital and important.

If left free to urge these views in connection with the great and permanent principles of democracy. I should not feel at liberty to decline the nomination, if it should be tendered to me.

While this letter is private, in answer to your suggestions, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you think proper.

MR. CRITTENDEN IN KENTUCKY.

Of Mr. Crittenden's last speech, addressed to the American party at Louisville, the editor of the Louisville Journal says:

We listened to Mr. Crittenden's speech at the court house last night with such gratification as we have never before experienced. We feel that we cannot do anything like justice to the manner and matter of that speech. In beautiful oratory, elegant, chaste, and chaste diction, foreible and irresistible argument and brilliant, heartstirring cloquence, it surpassed any effort that we have ever heard from human lips. The vast audience were held spell bound until, completely enthused by some passage of magnificent elequence or some expression of noble patriotism, the crowd gave such a shout of approbation that it reat the air and shook the very ground on which we stood.

To say that the speaker was well received would be too.

sage of magnificent elequence or some expression of noble patrictism, the crowd gave such a shout of approach that it rent the air and shock the very ground on which we stood.

To say that the speaker was well received would be too tame, or to say that he was enthusiastically received would not be enough to express the manner in which this gentleman was received by the assembled thousands. His excelling was most beautiful and subtime. His explanation of the origin and commencement of the native American movement, its rise and progress, the necessity for its existence, struck all like heavers as one of the most beautiful bursts of elequence that was ever uttered. His expestition of the principles of the American party, its position upon the great questions of slavery, Homan Catholicism, and foreignism, was clear, head, truthful, candid, and was expressed in that peculiar, happy, enthusiastic and foreight manner which occasioned continued hursts of irrepressible admiration and applause.

We had been told that Mr. Crittenlen had not endorsed the American platform in full upon the Catholic question. In his speech last night he did not avoid or in any manner slight a single point or principle of the platform. On the Catholic question he placed himself fairly and squarely upon the platform, he advocated its propriety, its justice, and necessity, and showed beyond cavil that it is the political policy of the church, and not the religious picty of the Catholic, to which Americans object.

Upon the passion is likerally and fairly. He explained how it affected our adopted citizens, and how it was absolutely essential to the proservation and perpetuation of constitutional freedom to this country that the principles of the American party in this respect bounds of the church, and not the religious picty of the American party in this respect to the principles of the passional properties of the American party in this respect to the admiration of constitutional freedom to this country that the principles of the American party

A meeting was held in Cincinnati, on the 24 inst. which was composed of citizens favorable to the nomina-tion of Hon. J. Scott Harrison for the office of Governo

tion of Hon. J. Scott Harrison for the office of Governor of Obio. The following resolutions were passed:—
Resolved, That the people of Hamilton county, including the city of Cincinnati, here assembled, have no peculiar fondness for mere professions or party platforms. In our candidates to office give us men—usen that we know and whose antecedents have been right.
Resolved, That John Scott Harrison is such a man. We feel that he will do right at all times. The past is our measurement.

We need that he will do right at all times. The past is our guarantee.

Resolved, That we are ready and anxious to vote at the next election for John Scott Harrison for Governor o thic—and we do most cordially recommend him to our fellow citizens everywhere throughout the State as the man for that office at this time.

Resolved, That we respond to the call for a mass convention at Columbus, August 9, and recommend that this meeting, when it does adjourn, adjourn to meet at that place and time.

PREE SOIL CONVENTION AT PITTERUNG. The littsburg Post of the 2d inst. contains the follow-ing report of the proceedings of the free soil convention

ing report of the proceedings of the free soil convention recently held in that city:—

A small number of persons in favor of free soilism gathered together yesterday morning, and proceeded to go through the routine witch is thought by some necessary to prevent this great country from being afflicted with the critic of slavery. For some time the meetings of the free soiliers have been slimly attended-indeed, that one held yesterday could only be called a "convention" by courtery.

The Chairman states that the meeting was held by those favorable to the free soil platform adopted in this city is 1832. On motion, the platform adopted in this city is 1832. On motion, the platform of the was appointed to prepare business for the convention. The chair appointed

J. H. McClelland, Dr. E. D. Gazzam, Wm. M. Shhun, A. H. Floyd and J. B. Sanderson, said committee.

After the appointment of the committee, W. E. Stevenson was called on to address the meeting. He compiled with the call, but did not know the object of the meeting. He was, however, in favor of the free soil movement at all times and in all places. His speech was able and radical anti-slavery.

Remarks were made by Mr. Fleecson and Rev. Mr. Beacen, of the Universalist church.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, August 2, 1835.

Movements of the United States Ships of War—The Hidmonth on a Craix—Conduct of the American Sailors when in Port—Transfer of an American Ship to the Spanish Play—Health of the City—The Crops.

The steamer United States returns to New York—leaving port this morning, with passengers and mails—for the purpose of putting in new boilers, and making some aiterations desired for the new service intended, after which she will be transferred to new owners, and placed under the Spanish flag. under the Spanish flag.

The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander

The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander Shaw, who has won most favorable opinion in our community, goes to sea to-day for a cruise, and to call at Key West. All well on board. The Falmouth has been on a cruise of eleven months, having visited every reachable port in the West Indias—the Caribbean Sea, the coasta of Yucatan, Mexico, &c.—encountering the worst places of the tropies, showing the flag opportunely at points where the necessities of our commercial and political interests required it to be displayed.

In this port following the visit of the venerable Constitution and other naval maritime representatives of the country, the prestige has been for the national advantage. We have had here, in constant transition, British and French vessels of war, and comparison in discipline, police and deportment has not been unfavorable to the Yankee. There has been no complaint of intericated seamen of the Falmouth on shore, while the officers of the ship have made friendships, more than they are aware of with the fair and the ugly, by their courteous and

ship have made triendships, more than they are aware of with the fair and the ugly, by their courteous and gentlemanly deportment, to the proud but secret gratification of their countrymen. The Falmouth may require a little caulking and overhauling, in which case we hope she may go North for that purpose in the blowing manths, on account of the good service she has rendered the country.

The affairs at the United States consulate go on favorably for the interests of the country, under the new laws, although we consider them very defective, and the acting consul, by his consistent and upright conduct, is highly appreciated by the Capitain-General and the subordinate officials of his government, while he gives satisfaction to his countrymen by courteous and prompt attention to his public duties, without reference to tarred hands or kid gloves. While at the United States consulate yesterday, I ascertained that the fine American ship Nigara, arrived 20th from New York, was being transferred to Spanish purchasers. She cost, first price, in your city, \$25,000, and with alterations to suit the buyers, until she was put under the Spanish flag—whole cost, \$37,000. The health of our city continues good—no sickness among the shipping.

Business is active in competition for the remnants of our sugar stocks; in all other respects dull.

Exchange—New York, 2 discount; Jondon, 10 premium.

The prospects of the planter are good; the growing crop looks well throughout the island.

The prospects of the planter are good; the growing crop looks well throughout the island.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Phoanway Tukayu.—The engagement of the Ravel troaps by Mr. Marshall will decidedly put money in the treasury. The Ravels at all times drew large houses in this city, and as this is the last appearance of any of the Ravels, those who have often been delighted with their light and amusing pieces should by all means visit the Broadway during their short engagement. The fairy pantomine of the "Magic Trumpet," Gabriel as clown, will be the first piece, and the last the ballet of action, called. "The Captive," The Martinetti Brothers appear as the "Three Gladiators."

Nuto's Gamex.—The grand spectacle opera of "Cingderella," which has been produced in great splendor, such as Nible is celebrated for, drew a very large house on Monday evening. The Pyne troups sang delightfully, and the tableoux were admired by every one. "Cindderella," is again announced for this evening, Miss. I, "Yane as Ciocinda, Mrs. Stevens as the Entry Queen, Borrani as Ciocinda, Mrs. Stevens as the Entry Queen, Borrani as Ciocinda, Mrs. Stevens as the Entry Queen, Borrani as Pandini, Horneastic as the Baron, Holland as Petro, and Holman as Aidore. No doubt the theatre will be crowded in every department.

BOWER THEATER.—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of Mrs. Frank Brew, when Mrs. Elsa Place, Mrs. J. P. Brelsford, Mrs. Agnes Hampton and Mr. B. Collins will appear, as volunteers. The concedy of "The Pitch of the Market," is the first piece—Mr. Drew as Isadore and Mrs. Brew as Jeanette, Mrs. Breisford as Morton. "Jenny Lind" will follow—Mrs. Elsa Place as Jenny. "The Dutch Lover," with Mr. Glenn as Honafon, will succeed, and all will close with "Sixteen String Jack"—Mr. Collins as Jack Ram.

Memoroturas Tukayre.—The re-opening of this theat takes place to-night. The ballet will include the following artists—Senvita Soto, M'lles Victorine Franck, N Illman and Henri, and Mons. Yates, with a full corpy a ballet. The v

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, August 7-6 P. M. There was a very active and a very buoyant stock market to-day, and quotations for the good, sound, substantial, dividend-paying securities show quite an improvement, while the fancies are neglected and depressed. At the first board Virginia 6's advanced 1-8 per cent; Cumberland Coal, 1-2; Eric Railroad. 1-4; Reading, 1 1-4; Michigan Central, 1; Michigan Southern, 1-4; Galena and Chicago, 3 1-2; Cleveland and Toledo, 1-4; Chicago and Rock Island, 3-4. Reading was the favorite to-day. More than three thousand shares changed hands at the improvement Buyers, at present prices, are securing one of the best stocks on the market at rates which will be considered, before the lapse of many weeks, cheap enough, and we have no doubt capitalists will, before the close of the present year, be glad to get the tock at a premium. Erie moves up slow, and any advance is not sure. This being an unproductive stock is one of the worst securities for speculators. It costs a great deal to carry. The time has gone by when a fancy stock can be sustained long at any such prices as Erie now commands. It is a dead weight in the hands holders, and speculators dare not touch such stocks. The movement this season has been in paying stocks, in stocks which paid at least interest on the investment, so that in the event of their falling below cost, the capital absorbed was paying for itself. There are but few fancy stocks on the list, and Erie is probably the worst of all, for it ranges so much above the rest that the interest on purchases is an item of considerable importance. Nicaragua Transit and Cumberland Coal, are the other two fancies which are operated in to some extent, but prices for them are moderate, compared with Erie, and it therefore costs considerably less to carry them. It is this interest account that tells so powerfully against speculators for a rise, and this year it has deterred speculators from touching the fancies. All the productive Western railroad stocks are improving. The sales from day to day are not large, and any advance in prices does not bring out much stock. Galena and Chicago is now selling at 112 per cent, dividend off, which is equal to 117 per cent, dividend on. Just before the payment of the dividend, the highest price was 109 1-2 per cent Last full this stock sold down to 70 per cent. It has since paid two dividends of five per cent each, and is now selling at an advance of 42 per cent, which. with the dividends, is equal to 52 per cent.

At the second board the market was still more

buoyant, and a fair amount of business was transacted. Nicarsgua Transit went up 1-4 per cent; Cumberland, 3-5; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1; Michigan Central, 1-4; Chicago and Rock Island, 1-2; Reading Railroad, 1-2. At the close the tendency for cer-tain stocks was upward. The receipts of the Eric for July will not differ much from those for the

for July will not differ much from those for the same month last year.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day were as follows:—

Paid on Treasury secount \$183.683 19

Paceived 60 \$17,240 94

Relance 60 \$244,845 59

Paid for Assay office \$91,945 59

Paid to Assay office \$95,492 95 The warrants entered at the Treasury department, Washington, on the 4th inst. were as follows :-\$111,194.38

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, and a surplus dividend to the same amount. The City Fire Insurance Company fifteen dollars per share.

The steamship Atlantic from this port for Liverpool to-morrow—Wednesday—will not take out a large amount of specie. The shipment will be less than by this line fo many months. Foreign exchange continues quiet. The remittances just now are limited, which accounts for the reduced move-ment in specie and the reduced rates in sterling exchange. We quote bills on London at 9 1-2 a 10

July, 1854..... 92,967 00 Increase equal to nearly 100 per cent..... \$89,174 00 The receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for July, 1851, were as follows:-

Receipts for July, 1854 :--From passengers \$13,440 48 freight 15,828 42 miscellaneous sources 2,364 91

From the report of the business on the Reading Railroad for 1854, it appears that the average loads for the year were 419 tons of coal, including the work of the smaller engines. These loads, it also appears, required three engines of the same class to carry them over a short plane at the terminus of the road, of forty feet to the mile; and as the cost for each ton for repairs of engines, fuel, labor, &c., is put down at 39.58 cents, exclusive of roadway, we may throw aside our prejudices, and determine by facts how far the Reading can maintain a monopoly of the trade, and how far we are dependent upon its management for the cheapness with which we obtain our supply of fuel. The road itself is but ninety-three miles in length, and by the report of the last week's business it has all the facilities and

appointments for the transportation of 3,000,000 of tons of coal, besides its enormous freight and pas-senger business. On the level part of the road it appears that the load is transported at the rate of ten miles per hour, while on the plane the three en-gines are taxed to their utmost capacity at the rate of three miles per hour. This fact, in contrast with a road where the maximum grade is forty feet to the mile, gives to the Reading the advantage of 79.16 cents per ton; or, if the elevation is extended to sixty feet to the mile, the advantage will be equal to \$1.58 per ton-an expense, in a contest for a living profit, sufficiently great to determine the position of the road. But in examining the last week's business, it appears that the canals are up to their lossiness, it appears that the canals are up to their capacity—that with all their extraordinary luck in he supply of water, and immunity from disaster by freshets or otherwise, their increase (giving the most liberal estimate for the balance of the season) this year, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh, will not exceed 250,000 tons, nor is it possible in an estimate for next year to increase the amount. The new and wonderful roads being built, with the new and won derful mines being opened, will be beset with contingencies not yet dreamed of, and the year will close, if the managers of the Reading so will it, with about the same results to the market. The mining of coal, it is now understood, is the work of time, and not of faucy. It is also accomplished by science and labor sacing machinery, and not by the wish or the will

faucy. It is also accomplished by science and labor-saving machinery, and not by the wish or the will of the speculator, nor can it be brought to market without a proper adaptation of the works and an outside business to sustain them. These facts are revealed in the Schuylkill region and on the Reading Railroad, and however they may interfere with any of our recently acquired notions, they are, neverthe less, confirmed by the experience of all engaged in the business. After thirty years experience at the mines in Schuyikill county, it is now understood bey are ready for the demands of the market, and should the Reading Railroad reduce their toil to \$1.50 per ton, which they can do without interfering with their enormous revenue, and so regulate their toils as to induce early orders, it must secure the trade, and will so reduce the price as to interfere with the dividends of opposing companies. These matters, based as they are upon practical data, and prolific

tion of railroad philosophers, speculative coal compa nies, and particularly the capitalist who has realized his fortune and desires to retain it. The Bank of Lansingburg has not had any of its notes stolen by the robbery of the Commercial Express Company of Troy. The notes stolen were on press Company of Troy. The notes stolen were on the Rensselaer County Bank of Lansingburg, and

as they are with reflections, are worthy the atten

were sent by that institution. The Cumberland Miners' Journal of the 3d inst.

Fays:—
From the Frostlerg region the shipments of coal for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, 1855, the amount of ceal transported over the Camberland and Pennsylvannia Raifread, amounted to 5,816 tons. At this piace a portion of this amount, 1,406 tons, was transferred to canal, the balance, 2,350 tons, was sent on by raifread. From the George's Creek region, for the week ending saturday, 28th uit, 4,924,04 tons were shipped over the company's raifread. The total shipment since the 1st of January for the season thus far amounts to 100,421,08 tens. The Swanton Coal and Iron Company's portions of these amounts is 1,20,04 tons for the week and 43,299,01 tons for the year. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company shipped via the company's raifread 4,750,96 tons for the year. 1,987,15 tons were sont by raifread, and 2,702,10 tons by canal from this place. From the New Creek mines, via the Baltimore and Onio Raifread 15,09 tons were shipped for the week, 2,689,12 tons having liven sent to market for the season from this region. Thirty-eight boats descending Saturday, 29th ultimo, beast during the week ending Saturday, 29th ultimo. FRYS:-

| transporting 4,082.04 tons. The number of heats would have been greater, but for the sinking of a boat, an washing in of bars, which occasioned some detention. |
|--|
| The export of specie from Boston for the month of July, 1855, was as follows:— To Liverpool—For America— American gold bars. \$464,707,5 American gold coin 1,225,600,6 English gold coin 5,256,0 Per Asia—American gold coin 500,025,6 English silver 800,0 |
| Hondurns |
| Total for July 11 752,648 Total for June |
| Total this year. \$9,707,087 c Total for 1854 |
| The United States Economist of a recent dat |

Commerce or the Caralas—Charances and Received At New York.

Articles. Eric Canal. Articles. Eric Canal. Sugar, the 2,005,361 Cotton, the 52,400 Molassees 304,519 Fig. from 591,300 Coffee 144,612 Castings and iron ware.

Naila, spikes and horseshoes 75,713 Poreign sait 2,400 from and stoel 369,222 Fintercokery and Railrond iron 1,235,100 glassware 27,330 All other mer-chandise at 4 clay. 108,700 2,064,358 Mineral coal 43,100 Sundries.... 106,700 853,570 558,800 Arrived.

Eric Champlain
Canal. Canal.
14,581 540

Aches, bbts.

Beef.
Pork.
Hams and bacon, lbs.
Butter.
Lard, tallow and lard oil.
Cheese.
Wool
Domostic spirits, gals.
Beards and scantling, feet /
Staves, lbs.
Leather
Domestic cetton.
Merchandise at 4 mills.
Sundries. 139,100 Sundries of mills
Sundries
Furs and peltry
Slungles, M
Timber, cubic feet
Peas and beans, bushels
I mmanufact'd tobacco, list
Hernp
Fix saced
Hone 7,500 10,800 12,200 567,900 10,309 121,006 7,800 16,700 15,400 59,200 1,200 193,700 Piayseed. Hops. Oil ment and cake. Furniture Fig and bar lead. Bloom and bar iron. Castings and fromwa. Domestic woodens. Domestic salts. Mineral coal Copper ore... Nails, splice & horse shoes Stone lime and clay....

Tolls received Stock Exchange. 875, 1000 do see 875, 1 10 Mch S & N Ia Const 95
110 Paragama I III. 197
190 IIIs Cent RR. 1850 975
150 da. 183 975
360 Cleve & Fitte III. 75
111 Gaiena & Chie Rti 111
5 do. 112
144 Cleve & Toledo RR. 225
19 do. 92
19 Chie & Ross Ia RR. 98
190 do. 98 #3500 Eric Bds, '75.83 91 50 shs Clo & P.R. 87 4600 III Cen ER Bds, 88 158 \$5500 Eric Eds. 75.83 91 \$600 Ill Cen ER Bds. 88 2000 do. 87.5 15000 Ill Frid Bds. 94

Cotton Circular.

The circular of T. J. Stewart & Co., of this date.

The circular of T. J. Stewart & Co., of this date, says:—

The market has displayed great firmness since our issue per Pacific, on 25th ultimo, caused mainly by the favorable advices from liverpool in that period. The sales for the first week were 5,000 bales, on the basis of 102/2, for middling Uplands; but since the receipt of the Asla's accounts to 21st ultimo, on Wednesday, let instant, a very decided increase in price has prevailed, and the purchases have been large for export, with a speculative current. Our epinners have also been free buyers, and we estimate the transactions at 12,000 hales for the week ending last evening. We adjust our quotations to conform to the market at its close, by advancing them 1/2, to 1/2, and the strength of the market being on the lower grades. The past fortnight has been favorable for the young crop. As yet no damage is reported from the moid weather, which has prevailed to a greater extent than usual since last June. We are advised that picking had commenced in Jouisians and Mississippi the last week in July, and on such plantations it was three and four weeks earlier than last year. This, however, is said to be the product of those plants which had howeved under the usual size from the early drouth. Whether so or not, it has evidently shaken confidence in the probable receipts from this growth, and we find parties now writing of good prospects that heretofore anticipated a moderate crop from the tondency to extend the corn culture more than previously. At estreamed correspondent at New felcans, who has had great experience in estimating deliveries concludes a favorable notice of the crop by adding: "Upon the whole whole the prospects are, that if no casualty occurs such as an early freet or continuous rains, the crop will be the largest ever made." In our provious circular we alluded to the difference deposition in regard to the ansent of thos and the preceding crop atill embargues by low water, and likely to be so after September 1st. We submit the following, as the pre

| Picture | Poride | Moint and Less | Orthogon | Picture | Orthogon | O

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Assoc - Alcout 75 bids, were sold at \$6 25 for peak and \$6 25 for peaks and \$5 25 a \$6 27 for peaks, and \$25 do, gots at \$5 12 a \$6 25. in. Begarenerys. - The flour market was dull, and commo

Total for Petronary (203,704 of 201,704) Total for Petronary (203,704 of 201,704) Total for Petronary (203,704 of 201,704) Total for 1864 (201,704) Total for 1864 (201,704

were limited: 100 a 200 packages, at 8 %c. a 8 %c. 6 sechoulders, and 9 %c. a 10c. for hams. Lard.—Sales of 500 a 600 phils. were made at 15%c. a 13c. for State. Cheese was in fair request, at 9c. a 9 %c. for export.

Buts.—About 200 casks were sold for export at 6 %c. a

Rice.—About 200 casks were sold for export at 576.

6 %c.

Spring.—Sales of about 1,500 bags pimento were made in bond for export, at p. t., supposed to be about 9 %c., and 144 bags do., duty paid, sold at 12 %c.

Scious.—The sales embraced about 1,200 a 1,200 hhás.

Cuba muscovado, at 6 %c. a 6 %c., with small lots of handsome and prime at higher figures, and 60 do. Texas do. at p. t.

Williams.—300 a 400 bbls. including Ohio, at 40 %c., and 814c prison at 41c.

Whatprooffs.—About 10,000 lbs. white bleached were sold at 6 %c.

sold at 81%.

Tonacco, There was a good demand for all grades, Kentucky was firm; seedlest was somewhat stiffer, and Spanish tobacco was advancing. The sales included 110 bhas. Ky. Sc. a 11c.; 214 bales Havana, 22c. a 235cc.; 32 bairs Clearingoo p. t.; 45 Cuba p. t.; 173 cases seedlest, 7c. a 15c.

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A LADY, FROM EUROPE, HAVING JUST RELIEN-quished an engagement, offers her services as super-intendent of a first class ladies' institute. Having resided in France, would undertake that department or circ lessons in oil paintings, pasted, crayon, monochromatic and other styles of drawing. The highest references given, and a liberal salary desired. Address Esperance, Herald office.

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The next session begins on the last Wednesday in September, and continues nine menths, until the last Wednesday in June. Candidates for admission may be examined on Monday and Tuesday preceding the opening of the session. The regular college course requires four-years for the degree of A. B. Those wishing to de se, may emit the ancient languages and pursue a scientific course three years for the degree of B.P. An advanced course is also provided for the degree of B.P. An advanced course is also provided for the degree of A.M. Studesis may pursue any particular branches, where they can do so profitably, and will take sufficient studies fully to eccept their time, and receive a certificate of actual attainment.
A preparatory department is established under the general supervision of the faculty, with an able and experienced teacher, and special attention will be given to litting pupils to enter College.
With a fall and able faculty, students are with conditions, with those advantages peculiar to the seat of the general government.
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M. R. AND MADAME NOEL BERGERCS BOARDING and day school for young ladies, 300 Second avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Mr. and Mine. Noei Bergier respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that their institution will be repended on Monday, the 10th of September. A stage to attached to this establishment, for pupils at a distance.

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A YOUNG GERMAN ABIJITIET, WHO HAS UPLANTED the examination as Prussian carpenter and master mason, and she acquired his theoretical accomplishment at several industrial institutes in Germany, wishes a situation in his branch. Address box 2,822 Post Office.

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